

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE  
NORTH DRAGOON BASIN PROJECT  
NEAR DRAGOON, COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA**

**Submitted to:**

**Arizona State Land Department  
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**Submitted by**

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State Antiquities Permit No. 2010-067bl**

**P.A.S.T. Cultural Resources Report No. 101974**

**12/29/2010**

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY & TABLE OF CONTENTS

**REPORT TITLE:**

Archaeological Survey Of The **North Dragoon Basin** Project  
Near Dragoon, Cochise County, Arizona

**REPORT DATE:** 12/29/2010

**INSTITUTION/CONSULTANT:**

Professional Archaeological Services of Tucson (PAST)  
with David V. M. Stephen, Ph.D. as principal investigator

**AGENCY/LAND OWNERSHIP:** State Land Department

**PERMIT NUMBER:** ASM 2010-067bl

**PROJECT TITLE:**

**North Dragoon Basin** Archaeological Survey, PAST No. 101974

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

Systematic survey to determine the extent of cultural resources on lands that had either not undergone a complete, intensive archaeological survey or sufficient time had passed since an earlier study suggesting cultural resources may now be exposed that would not have been documented by the initial field work

**PROJECT LOCATION:**

Within N2 of S7 T16S R23E & E2 S36 T15S R22E both G&SRB&M near, Dragoon, AZ. 197.1 acres

**DATES OF FIELDWORK/PERSON-DAYS EXPENDED:**

12/29/2010, 99 person-field day

**REGISTER-ELIGIBLE SITES:** Not Established

**INELIGIBLE SITES:** Not Established

Sites Recorded: AZ BB:13:73, 74, 75, 76, 77 & 78 (all ASM)

**CURATION FACILITY:** NA

(Please See Following Form For Additional Information Keyed to ASM/SHPO Report Sections (D1 through D11))

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# P.A.S.T. PROJECT SUMMARY FORM

P.A.S.T. JOB NO. 101974

**SUMMARY.** An on-foot cultural resources survey of private property ( 197.1 acres) near Dagoon in Cochise county identified cultural resources AZ BB:16:73(ASM), AZ BB:16:74(ASM), AZ BB:16:75(ASM), AZ BB:16:76(ASM), AZ BB:16:77(ASM) and AZ BB:16:78(ASM) as well as 111 isolated artifacts. The nature of the sites within the subject property and data about known sites in the study area and on adjacent lands suggest s that , unless avoided completely, important cultural resources may be harmed by the proposed undertaking. Some of the cultural resources encountered may retain important information beyond that documented in this study. If the cultural resources cannot be fully avoided, further studies may be warranted on the property.

INTRODUCTION				
(D1)	Archaeological Survey Of The North Dagoon Basin Project			
Near Dagoon, Cochise County, AZ.				(D2) 12/29/2010
(D3) Agency Name:	Arizona State Land Department			
(D4) ASM Permit No.	2010-067bl	Other Permits:	NA	
(D5) Project Description:	The land is slated for exploratory drilling.			
(D6) Agency Reference:			Parcel: N.A.	
Project Sponsor:	Darling Environmental & Surveying			
(D7) <b>PROJECT LOCATION INFORMATION</b> (see also attached copy of USGS map)				
County:	Cochise	Vicinity of	Dagoon	AZ
Legal:	Within Section 7 T16S R23E and within Section 36 T15S R22E both G&SRB&M			
<b>AZ QUAD</b>		<b>USGS MAP NAME</b>		<b>MAP SCALE</b>
1. BB:16 SE		Dagoon		7.5'
(D8) <b>SURVEY INFORMATION</b>				
Type:	Non-collection on-foot survey with systematic 20m transects or equal			Person-days 9
197.1 acres including 0.82 miles long BY 100 foot wide right-of-way			Percent surveyed	100%
Land Ownership	State			
Field Crew	D. Stephen, J. Stephen, M. Stephen		Project Director:	David Stephen
Field Work Dates	7/30 - 9/24, 2010		Ground visibility was effected	moderately
Additional Survey Records Submitted:	None		Artifact Collections Submitted to ASM:	None
(D9-10) <b>CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN PROJECT AREA</b> (see report narrative for additional information)				
Archives Researched:	ASM/AZSITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GLO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SHPO <input type="checkbox"/>	MNA <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Numbers of eligible sites	Not Established	Numbers of ineligible sites	Not Established	
Previously recorded sites	None	New sites found this project	6	
Artifact scatters	None	Total sites	6	
Sites in 1.6 km radius	See appendix	Isolate density/total artifacts	<1 per acre	111
Sites within 150 meters	Old State Route 86; AA:16:377(ASM)			
Ref. No. of Prior Surveys	Surveys 1982-82.ASM & 2004-1754.ASM covered small portions of the study areas. See appendix for those within 1.6km			
(D11) <b>RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK</b> (see also comments below)				
FURTHER WORK RECOMMENDED		NONE <input type="checkbox"/>	OR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUNICIPALITY/AGENCY CONSULTATION	
SITE RECORDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MONITORING <input type="checkbox"/>	SUB-SURFACE TESTING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		DATA RECOVERY <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>COMMENTS</b> (see report narrative additional information)				
Based on the fieldwork and archival documentation, the cultural resources within the study area should be completely avoided. If not, further cultural resource studies should be undertaken on the subject property prior to the start of ground disturbing activities. These would involve the development of an appropriate treatment plan for the resources approved by the appropriate agency official				
Form Completed By	David Stephen	Form Rev. 1/02	Date	12/29/2010

# **Archaeological Survey Of The North Dragoon Basin Project Near Dragoon, Cochise County, Arizona**

PAST No. 101974

## **Introduction.**

Personnel from P.A.S.T. conducted a 9 person-day, survey of the North Dragoon Basin project on August 1 to September 24, 2010 located in Cochise County near Dragoon in anticipation of exploratory drilling. The purpose of the project was to determine whether any significant cultural resources that might be adversely impacted by construction were present. The project sponsor ( Darling Environmental & Surveying ) initiated this study in accordance with state requirements. P.A.S.T. holds permit 20 10-067bl issued under the Arizona Antiquities Act through the Arizona State Museum.

## **Project Location and Ownership.**

The approximately 197.1-acre project area is located in the northern portion of a small basin that includes the community of Dragoon (Figure 1). The project area is comprised of two parcels, both located on the Dragoon United States Geological Survey 7.5' map. The location with respect to the Public Land Survey is within the north half of Section 7 T16S R23E G&SRB&M and with the east half of Section 36 T 15S R22E G&SRB&M. The UTM values for selected boundary points are shown on the map to provide the dimensions of the parcel. The boundary shown on the map is reasonably accurate given the limitations of a 1:24,000 scale map. It is based on data and maps provided by the client as well as field observations but it is not intended to represent the precise legal extent of the parcel. Unless otherwise noted, land ownership coincides with the parcel and survey boundary shown in Figure 1. The fieldwork was conducted on state trust lands.

## **Maps Included In Report**

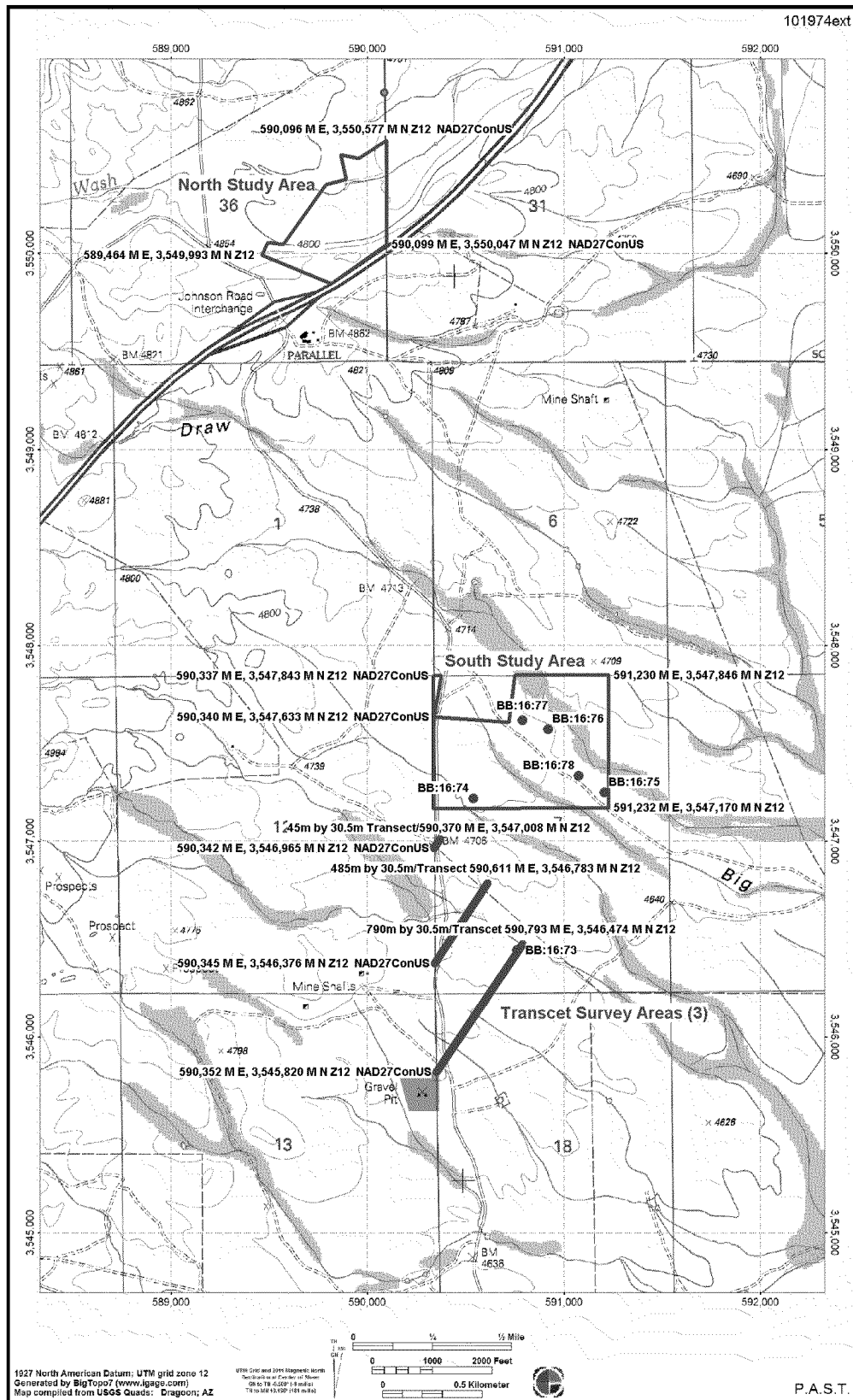
Figure 1 is a copy of a portion of the U.S.G.S. Dragoon 7.5-minute topographic map that shows the project boundaries, archaeological sites within the project area, and all isolated artifacts and features found during the survey. Projects extending across multiple maps are so noted on page ii and in the lower left of Figure 1. Figures 2-7 are surface maps of archaeological sites AZ BB:16:73, AZ BB:16:74, AZ BB:16:75, AZ BB:16:76, AZ BB:16:77, AZ BB:16:78 and AZ BB:16:79 (all ASM).

## **BACKGROUND TO STUDY AREA:**

### **Effective Environment.**

The study area is within the Basin and Range physiographic province at an approximate elevation of 4,742 feet. It is situated in a basin formed by the Gunnison Hills to the east, Little Dragoon Mountains to the west and the Dragoon Mountains to the south. Project area vegetation is somewhat atypical because it is in an ecotone that includes semidesert grasslands and Chihuahuan Desertscrub (Turner and Brown 1982) with predominately perennial grasses in the study areas. The riparian areas include stands of mesquites. Big Draw is the major drainage within the basin.

**Figure 1. Dragoon U.S.G.S. 7.5' MAP (T16S R23E)**



NOTE: Due to the sensitivity of site locations, only sites within the project area are depicted on the map. Site locations (●) as well as their geometric representation and extent are approximate.

### **Culture History.**

The antiquity laws apply to human cultural remains in excess of 50 years of age and require them to be assessed as to their potential for yielding important information. Consequently, sites and artifacts dating from the mid twentieth century and earlier must be evaluated.

Historical Period. This period that commenced in roughly 1700 is comprised of the Spanish, Mexican and Anglo occupations with some researchers recognizing the protohistoric as a transitional culture from the earlier prehistoric occupations. The prehistoric peoples who lived in this region include the Hohokam, Archaic and Paleoindian cultures.

The Hohokam (A.D. 450 - 1450). The Hohokam were a sedentary, agriculture-based people who produced both plain and decorated pottery, along with numerous other crafts of shell, stone and clay. They were skillful agriculturists who lived in houses built in shallow pits and constructed extensive irrigation canal systems. In some of the larger villages, they built ballcourts that probably served as focal points for ceremonial or recreational activities. Whether the Hohokam migrated into the region from Mexico or developed from indigenous Archaic populations is still hotly debated. The Hohokam cultural sequence was established in the 1930s based on the decorated pottery types unearthed at the Snaketown Site in the Phoenix Basin. Shortly thereafter, Isabel Kelly modified this chronology to fit the Tucson Basin sequence after her excavations at the Hodges Ruin in Tucson. Since that time, the continual acquisition of new archaeological data has brought about many refinements in the chronology. The Dragoon culture is a variant of Hohokam and Mogollon traditions that is located on the periphery of both.

Archaic Era (7500 B.C. - A.D. 450). The Archaic era has traditionally been characterized by assemblages of chipped stone artifacts along with ground stone tools for processing plant materials, and a lack of ceramics. Recent research in the Tucson Basin and elsewhere has demonstrated the presence of pit house villages, agriculture and some ceramics in the Late Archaic. The shift from a hunting-based economy to a reliance on plant foraging and small-game hunting that characterized the Archaic sites was caused by the extinction of Pleistocene mammals favored by the Paleoindians.

Paleo-Indian Era (ca. 10,000 - 7500 B.C.). Eleven thousand years ago, the climate in the Southwestern United States was considerably wetter and cooler than it is today, and much of the terrain consisted of lush grasslands that supported herds of mammoth, bison and other large grazing animals. Many of the earliest occupants of the area, known as Paleoindians, were hunters who subsisted on these large, late Pleistocene mammals. The belief that many of the Paleoindians were primarily big-game hunters is supported by the fact that most of the Paleo-Indian sites that have been excavated have been kill and butchering sites. The artifact assemblages from these sites are made up of projectile points and other stone tools suitable for skinning animals and cutting meat and bone. The earliest Paleo-Indian artifacts found in southern Arizona belong to the Clovis complex (9500 -9000 B.C.), which is characterized by long, lanceolate, fluted Clovis points, along with other stone implements and bone artifacts.

### **Arizona State Museum Site Definition Standard (ASM 1993).**

The determination of what constitutes an archaeological site is, to a certain extent, a matter of professional judgment. However, if certain minimal archaeological discoveries (listed below) are encountered, then an ASM site card must be completed and submitted. In other words, if the archaeological discoveries exceed the minimum criteria listed below, a site card must be filled out. Sites that do not meet the minimum standards, but which the archaeologist deems worthy of site status, may also be assigned ASM numbers

Most archaeologists define sites based on consideration of age of remains as well as density and diversity of artifacts and features and the spatial arrangements of these remains within the area under consideration. The following guidelines should be used to define archaeological sites:

All sites should contain:

1. physical remains of past human activity that are at least 50 years old.

Additionally, sites should consist of at least one of the following:

2. 30+ artifacts of a single class (i.e., 30 sherds, 30 lithics, 30 tin cans) within an area 15 meters (50 feet) in diameter, except when all pieces appear to originate from a single source (i.e., one ceramic pot, one core, one glass bottle).
3. 20+ artifacts which include at least 2 classes of artifact types (i.e., sherds, groundstone, nails, glass) within an area 15 meters (50 feet) in diameter,
4. one or more archaeological features in temporal association with any number of artifacts.
5. two or more temporally associated archaeological features without artifacts.

Non-linear, isolated features without associated artifacts may be recorded. An "isolated feature" is defined as a feature that does not have any other features within a 100 meter (325 feet) diameter. This might include isolated rock piles, mine shafts, prospecting pits or unidentified depressions without artifact associations.

### **Evaluation of Cultural Resources.**

Although archaeological and historical sites may qualify for formal recording under state standards, they generally are not considered significant unless they are eligible for listing in the Arizona or National Register of Historic Places. According to the current standards a property must possess sufficient integrity, significance and antiquity to be listed in the Register. In addition to being at least 50 years of age a resource must meet the criteria set forth below:

The quality of significance in American or Arizona history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that

possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (National Park Service 1986)

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY:**

### **Survey Expectations.**

This project's study area was located in a portion of southern Arizona that is conducive to prehistoric and/or historical settlement. Therefore, it was considered a reasonable likelihood that prehistoric or historical period sites would be found during an archaeological survey.

### **Records Review.**

A review of the records of the Arizona State Museum (ASM), in anticipation of the survey revealed that the subject parcel had not undergone a complete archaeological survey, or sufficient time had passed since an earlier study, suggesting previously undiscovered cultural resources may have been present that would not have been documented by the initial field work. The ASM records, as well as the other archives indicated on the associated project form, revealed no recorded cultural resources on the inspected parcel. No previous surveys covered the full study area. Other surveys away from the study area but within 1.6km are included in the appendix. GLO surveyor's maps T16S R22E (Wallace 1886), T16S R23E (Contzen 1895), T15S R23E (Gentry & Wood 1915), T15S R22E (Wright 1907) showed unnamed roads for T 15 & 16S and R22 & R23E G&SRB&M in the vicinity of Sections 7 and 36. Later maps (Fratt 1923 & Moss 1940) in Sections 7 and 36, respectively, depicted unpatented claims. Previously recorded cultural resources within a 150 -meter perimeter around the project boundary are noted since such resources could be impacted by the project and may account for the presence of isolated non -site cultural entities found on the parcel. Recorded cultural resources within a 1.6 -kilometer radius of the center of the project area are listed in Table A-2 and on the project summary form.

### **Methods.**

The fieldwork consisted of intensive on -foot coverage of the property by our staff in order to identify and locate any cultural resources, historic or prehistoric, within the study area boundaries. Field personnel ( J. Stephen and M. Stephen) were spaced approximately 20 meters apart and crossed the subject t property in a series of contiguous corridors with any areas of extreme slope covered less intensively. Survey transects paralleled the shortest dimension of the property except when prevented by the landform, vegetation density or hydrological features. Unless noted otherwise, the transect count is the quotient of the transect extent and parcel width. The position of isolated artifacts, non -site features and diagnostic or otherwise noteworthy materials were obtained using GPS receivers as was the site datum and perimeter. General conditions were excellent for conducting the fieldwork. Ground visibility was moderately to severely affected by the presence of trees, shrubs, semi -shrubs, succulents and grasses. The dense ground cover of perennial grasses was not present during the survey phase and numerous isolated artifacts were noted. However , the perennial grasses were abundant during the site recording phase and that limited

surface visibility considerably, making site boundary determination difficult. The original landform was mildly to moderately disturbed by modern alterations to the ground surface, especially in the vicinity of roads and cattle tanks.

### **Survey Results.**

As indicated below, the fieldwork revealed surface indications of archaeological resources within the study area that meet the Arizona State Museum minimum standard for recording as an archaeological site and may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These sites have been recorded at the Arizona State Museum with the archaeological site number designated below. A brief discussion of the resources are offered below.

### **Survey Areas.**

As noted in the legal descriptions, the fieldwork took place in two separate areas of the Dragoon Basin. Within section 36 the study area (59 acres) was immediately north of Interstate 10 toward the upper end of the basin, close to the base of the Little Dragoon mountains at an elevation of about 4,800 feet. Topographically it is located on a small divide that separates the watershed of Walnut Wash that flows easterly and Big Draw that flows southerly and is the major drainage of the basin. The area is in close proximity to active mines and early GLO documents indicate claims have been filed for the property (Fratt 1923). Other than two project pits that had no associated artifact, no evidence of mining operations were apparent. A survey of part of the property in 1982 (1982-82.ASM) reported no cultural resources. Only four prehistoric artifacts (sherds) were located in this area.

The other survey area is located approximately 1.5 miles to the south in section 7 and covers a portion of the north half of the section (128 acres). It is drained by several substantial washes including Big Draw and is lower in elevation to the northern survey area by over 125 feet. There are numerous prehistoric isolated artifacts distributed across this portion of the study area as well as six prehistoric sites. It would appear that the riparian environments that run through the basin provided important resources that were exploited by the indigenous prehistoric populations. No surveys or previously reported sites are documented for this survey area.

In addition, three 30.5 meter transects were also surveyed totaling about 1320 meters (see Figure 1). An earlier survey along Johnson Road (2004-1754.ASM) covered a small portion of the southerly end of the transects. No cultural resources were documented by this survey.

### **SITES**

#### Site description for AZ BB:16:73 (ASM)

The site, located on State of Arizona trust land, is an approximately 10 m (n/s) by 15 m (e/w) sherd scatter of undetermined depth with one central artifact concentration and one additional outlying concentration. The artifact assemblage is comprised of ceramic sherds with the sherd size averaging three centimeters a side and only 15% exceeding that dimension. All of the ceramics are sand-tempered plain wares with some outer surface polishing. Two artifact concentrations occur within the site, the first an eight meter diameter core consisting of 50-60 sherds. Outside of the core area, located above the north face of an east-west trending ridge, is a 20 meter diameter scatter of about 30-40 sherds. No lithics were located. No obvious features were

identified, nor was any soil staining observed. The generic nature of the artifact assemblage precludes assessing the temporal context of the site. The boundary of the site was determined by the extent of the artifact scatter. The site is situated on a low-lying ridge (e/w) that terminates 80 meters to the east at the confluence of two drainages some two meters lower in elevation. The site lies at ~4,559 feet elevation. The tan sandy silty soils of alluvial origin support seasonal grasses, scrub mesquite, yucca, rabbit bush, and miscellaneous semi-shrubs. Cobbles and pebbles are present at low densities on the surface of the site. The likelihood of human remains on a site of this type is low. Except for deflation of the surface the site is in very good condition. The site probably represents a temporary encampment associated with resource procurement activities along the Big Draw Wash and tributaries. It is doubtful that human remains are present on a site of this kind.

#### Site description for AZ BB:16:74 (ASM)

The site is an approximately 50 meter (n/s) by 35 meter (e/w) sherd and lithic scatter of undetermined depth with two primary areas of concentrated artifacts that is located on State of Arizona trust land. The artifact assemblage is primarily comprised of sherds with the sherd size averaging between 2-3 centimeters a side with no large (>5 cm) sherds observed. The sherds are predominantly sand-tempered plain wares with some outer surface polishing but one decorated sherd of unidentifiable origin was found. Two artifact concentrations occur within the site, the first comprised of ~50 ceramic sherds within a two meter diameter, and the second comprised of ~50 sherds and five chipped stone lithics within a two meter diameter. Further, a fragment of groundstone was also observed at the site and interpreted as a metate fragment. No obvious features were identified, nor was any soil staining observed. The boundary of the site was determined by the extent of the artifact scatter. The generic nature of the artifact assemblage precludes assessing the temporal context of the site. The boundary of the site was determined by the extent of the artifact scatter. The site is situated off the south edge of a low rise, approximately (70 meters) to a drainage. The light tan sandy silty soils of alluvial origin support seasonal grasses, scrub mesquite, and yucca. The site is in excellent condition except for deflation by small rills and sheet erosion trending toward the wash southwest of the site. The site probably represents a temporary encampment associated with resource procurement activities along the Big Draw Wash and tributaries. It is unlikely that human remains are present on a site of this nature.

#### Site description for AZ BB:16:75(ASM)

The site located on State of Arizona trust land, is a sherd and lithic scatter of undetermined depth. It extends over an area approximately 60 meters (n/s) by 70 meters (e/w). The total artifact count may exceed 200, but tall grasses made accurate counts and observing surface features very difficult. The artifact assemblage is primarily comprised of sherds averaging between 4-5 centimeters on a side. The observed ceramics were limited to sand-tempered plainwares with some outer surface polishing. The chipped stone lithics were limited to large crude flakes with no obvious retouch and represented less than 5% of the assemblage. Areas of dark soil were observed toward the center of the site, five meters and two meters in diameter respectively. The lack of temporally or cultural diagnostic artifacts in the observed

assemblage precludes assessing the temporal context of the site. The boundary of the site was determined by the extent of the artifact scatter. The site is situated on the east margin of a low ridge and faces a wash ~110 meters to the east. The tan sandy silty soils of alluvial origin support seasonal grasses, mesquite, yucca, and semi-shrubs. The size of the site, numbers of artifacts and soil staining suggest it may have been a habitation site or at least repeatedly occupied. The area of dark soils indicated possible depth to the site and the presence of human remains is a possibility at a site of this kind. The site is in very good condition with no signs of surface disturbance.

#### Site description for AZ BB:16:76 (ASM)

The site located on State of Arizona trust land is comprised of sherd and lithic scatter of undetermined depth with 2 loci that overall extends over an approximately 30m (n/s) by 70m (e/w) area. The western locus is only 2-3 meters in diameter with a total of just over 30 artifacts that included about 25 sherds and 5 chipped stone lithics. The easterly locus is larger in area, extending over a roughly 15 meter diameter area. The artifact count is also higher with nearly 100 artifacts observed. Ceramics also predominate at this locus, representing about 65% of the assemblage. The chipped stone lithics were flakes and debitage with no formal tools noted or ground stone artifacts found. The ceramics across the site are limited to sand-tempered plain wares with some outer surface polishing. No prehistoric features were observed, however some stained soil was identified towards the eastern extent of the site. The limited extent of the artifact assemblage precludes assessing the temporal context of the site. The boundary of the site was determined by the extent of the artifact scatter. The site is situated on a minor promontory overlooking a drainage to the east. The tan sandy silty soils are of alluvial origin with seasonal grasses, mesquite, yucca, and semi-shrubs present on the site. The site is in very good condition with no obvious disturbances. The site probably represents a n encampment or short term habitation site associated with resource procurement activities along the Big Draw Wash and tributaries. It is unlikely if human remains are present on a site of this type.

#### Site description for AZ BB:16:77 (ASM)

The site located on State of Arizona trust land, is an approximately 15 meter diameter artifact scatter of undetermined depth. The artifact scatter appears to be superficial and limited to less than 70 total artifacts, distributed in a 5 meter core of roughly 40 sherds with additional sherds and lithics dispersed over an additional 10 meters. Less than 5 lithics were observed (1 core and several flakes), all outside of the site core concentration. Except for a single, non-identifiable decorated sherd, the artifact assemblage is primarily composed of ceramics (90%) that are limited to sand-tempered plain wares with some outer surface polishing. No ground stone lithics were noted. No prehistoric features or soil staining were observed. The limited extent of the artifact assemblage precludes assessing the temporal context of the site. The boundary of the site was determined by the extent of the artifact scatter. The site is situated on the eastern exposure of a minor ridge upon a landform exhibiting minimal slope. The tan sandy silty soils are of alluvial origin with seasonal grasses, mesquite, yucca, and semi-shrubs present on the site. The site is in very good condition with no obvious disturbances. The site probably represents a temporary encampment associated with

resource procurement activities along the Big Draw Wash and tributaries. It would be surprising if human remains are present on a site of this type.

#### Site description for AZ BB:16:78 (ASM)

The site located on State of Arizona trust land, is an artifact scatter of undetermined depth that is approximately 3 meters in diameter at the core of the site. The artifact scatter appears to be superficial with additional sheds and lithics present over an additional 8 meters. Less than 10% of the artifacts observed were chipped stone lithics represented by debitage and a few flakes. The ceramic portion of the artifact assemblage is primarily composed of ceramics (90%) that are limited to sand-tempered plain wares with some outer surface polishing. No ground stone lithics were noted. No prehistoric features or soil staining were observed. The limited extent of the artifact assemblage precludes assessing the temporal context of the site. The boundary of the site was determined by the extent of the artifact scatter. The site is situated on the easterly exposure of a minor ridge upon a landform exhibiting minimal slope. The tan sandy silty soils are of alluvial origin with seasonal grasses, mesquite, yucca, and semi-shrubs present on the site. The site is in very good condition with no obvious disturbances. The site probably represents a temporary encampment associated with resource procurement activities along the Big Draw Wash and tributaries. It would be surprising if human remains are present on a site of this type.

#### **Vicinity Sites.**

As noted elsewhere in this report no sites, except for old State Route 86, are within 150 meters of the study areas.

**Isolates.** The occurrence of isolated artifacts and non-site features below the threshold required for formal recording as a cultural resource are documented below, in Figure 1 or in Table A-1 as appropriate. These included a total of 111 isolated artifacts or non-site features. It does not appear that further information can be derived from these isolates. Individual artifacts in the vicinity of a recorded site are not reported as isolates as their source is apparent. More recent cultural manifestations identified during the survey include dirt tracks, informal trails, ranching infrastructure, and a light scatter of trash. All appear to be modern in origin.

#### **Significance Assessment.**

Archaeological sites AZ BB:16:73(ASM), AZ BB:16:74(ASM), AZ BB:16:75(ASM), AZ BB:16:76(ASM), AZ BB:16:77(ASM) and AZ BB:16:78(ASM) could qualify for National Register listing under criterion "D" (cited above) if they could provide new data important in prehistory or history. In order for a site to provide new cultural information about the cultural group who made and used it, it would need to retain some of its original integrity and be associable with a specific period of prehistory or history. As such, the sites described above could contribute important knowledge to our understanding of the prehistoric period. Information from these types of sites can be important because it could add to an understanding of this site in particular as well as contributing to a broader view of the geographic and temporal association between the sites in the area. Because information from the surface materials is not definitive with respect to the above considerations and information on subsurface materials is not available, the information potential of the sites is unknown.

**Eligibility Consideration.**

Sites discussed above contain archaeological materials that could yield information important in prehistory and could be significant and therefore register eligible under Criterion D listed above. Without insight on what, if any, subsurface materials are present, register eligibility can not be, as of yet, determined.

**Evaluation Of Effects Of The Proposed Project.**

In light of the information compiled for this study, ground disturbing activities within the study area could have an effect on significant cultural resources unless the resources can be completely avoided.

**Recommendations.**

Based on the archival information, field methods and the observable surface indications, further archaeological studies on this parcel appear to be warranted unless archaeological sites AZ BB:16:73(ASM), AZ BB:16:74(ASM), AZ BB:16:75(ASM), AZ BB:16:76(ASM), AZ BB:16:77(ASM) and AZ BB:16:78(ASM) can be avoided completely. Effective resource avoidance could include developing and implementing an approved long-term preservation plan.

If the sites cannot be avoided and assured long-term preservation, PAST recommends that a site-specific phased treatment plan be formulated and implemented to determine the nature and extent of the site as well as to aid in documenting the National Register eligibility status of the site. The initial phase of the treatment plan could include field and research strategies such as monitoring, limited exploratory subsurface testing of the site, instrument mapping and systematic collection of the artifacts, as well as their analysis. These efforts should be documented in a report synthesizing the known information about the site and others in the vicinity.

If important subsurface materials are unearthed while executing the initial phases of the treatment plan for AZ BB:16:73(ASM), AZ BB:16:74(ASM), AZ BB:16:75(ASM), AZ BB:16:76(ASM), AZ BB:16:77(ASM) and AZ BB:16:78(ASM) that would indicate there is the strong likelihood of the sites containing important archaeological information beyond what is currently known about this resource and necessitate executing additional phases of the treatment plan. These studies for the sites would include extending data recovery efforts through additional excavation and analysis of the recovered materials. This aspect of the treatment plan should be approved and implemented prior to the start of development related ground disturbing activities.

There remains the possibility that ground disturbing activities could reveal the presence of heretofore undiscovered cultural resources. If such materials are discovered construction activities should stop. Consultation should be initiated with the appropriate agency archaeologist or official, and if applicable under ARS §41-841 et seq. the Arizona State Museum, to assess the potential significance of any materials unearthed. Under State law (ARS 41-865 & §41-844) if human skeletal remains or funerary objects are discovered on either public or private lands the Arizona State Museum should be contacted immediately.

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**NOTE FOR A.D.O.T. INVOLVED PROJECTS:** If previously unidentified cultural resources are encountered during activity related to the use of this source, the contractor shall stop work immediately at that location and shall take all reasonable steps to secure the preservation of those resources. The Engineer will contact the A.D.O.T. Environmental Planning Group, Historic Preservation Team at 602.712.7767 and make arrangements for the proper treatment of those resources.

**INFORMATION DISCLOSURE NOTICE:** P.A.S.T. is a holder of an Arizona Antiquity Permit and a signatory to the "ASM Archaeological Records Use Agreement". As such, in compliance with the associated conditions and regulations of these documents, P.A.S.T. is bound "not to distribute or disclose specific site location information in a public document or make this information available to unauthorized individuals". P.A.S.T. reports are often initiated through third parties, who are not authorized to access this information. Consequently such information is presented herein in a manner deemed appropriate not to compromise site location or divulge potentially identifying site attribute information. P.A.S.T. reports are further structured to restrict the dissemination of such information through the removal of Appendix "A" as well as any maps of archaeological sites included in the document prior to wider distribution of the report.

P.A.S.T. will readily provide further or more specific site location, eligibility or site attribute information to a qualified individual when that person makes a request in writing or via email directly to P.A.S.T. That request must be supported with written concurrence from the agency lead archaeologist and either the SHPO, Director of the Arizona State Museum or their authorized designee(s) if the requestor does not hold a valid Arizona Antiquity Permit or has not executed the aforementioned ASM records use agreement.

**Tables and Site Maps Have Been Redacted  
In Versions of the Report Not Sent  
Directly to the A.S.L.D.**

**Complete Reports Can Be Obtained  
Directly From P.A.S.T. or A.S.M.**